शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CC BY SA

अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः Designed by Andrew Ollett

N-STEM NOUNS

n-antāni नन्तानि

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N-STEM NOUNS

We've already seen one type of nominal form whose stem ends in *n*, namely, possessive adjectives formed with the suffix *-in-* (e.g., *yōgī*, *balī*, etc.). Those adjectives have a **single** stem throughout the paradigm.

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N-STEM NOUNS

By contrast, most other stems ending in *n* have different **strong** and **weak** forms:

- **strong**: -*ān*-
- **weak**: -*n*- (before vowels), -*a*- (before consonants)

Although in some cases, when a consonant conjunct precedes it, the weak stem is -*an*- before vowels.

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N-STEM NOUNS

Note that the variation between -n- and -a- in the weak forms is (underlyingly) a *sandhi* phenomenon:

Indo-European *CnC → Sanskrit CaC

Indo-European *CnV → Sanskrit CnV

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	rā́jā	rā́jānau	rā́jānaḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	rā́jānam		rā́jñaḥ
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	rā́jñā	rā́jabhyām	rā́jabhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	rā́jñē		rā́jabhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	rā́jñaḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		rā́jñōḥ	rā́jñām
saptamī (7th) locative	rā́jñi, rā́jani		rā́jasu
sambōdhanam vocative	rā́jan	rā́jānau	rā́jānaḥ

Inflection of *rā́jan-* “king” (masc.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	rā́jā	rā́jānau	rā́jānaḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	rā́jānam		rā́jñaḥ
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	rā́jñā	rā́jabhyām	rā́jabhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	rā́jñē		rā́jabhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	rā́jñaḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		rā́jñōḥ	rā́jñām
saptamī (7th) locative	rā́jñi, rā́jani		rā́jasu
sambōdhanam vocative	rā́jan	rā́jānau	rā́jānaḥ

Inflection of *rā́jan-* “king” (masc.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	**rā́jā**	rā́jānau	rā́jānaḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	rā́jānam		rā́jñaḥ
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	rā́jñā	rā́jabhyām	rā́jabhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	rā́jñē		rā́jabhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	rā́jñaḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		rā́jñōḥ	rā́jñām
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sambōdhanam vocative	rā́jan	rā́jānau	rā́jānaḥ

Inflection of *rā́jan-* “king” (masc.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	rā́jā	rā́jānau	rā́jānaḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	rā́jānam		**rā́jñaḥ**
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	**rā́jñā**	rājabhyām	rā́jabhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	**rā́jñē**		rājabhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	**rā́jñaḥ**		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		**rā́jñōḥ**	**rā́jñām**
saptamī (7th) locative	**rā́jñi,** rājani		rājasu
sambōdhanam vocative	rā́jan	rājānau	rājānaḥ

Inflection of *rā́jan-* “king” (masc.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	rā́jā	rā́jānau	rā́jānaḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	rā́jānam		rā́jñaḥ
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	rā́jñā	**rā́jabhyām**	**rā́jabhiḥ**
caturthī (4th) dative	rā́jñē		**rā́jabhyaḥ**
pañcamī (5th) ablative	rā́jñaḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		rā́jñōḥ	rā́jñām
saptamī (7th) locative	rā́jñi, rā́jani		**rā́jasu**
sambōdhanam vocative	rā́jan	rā́jānau	rā́jānaḥ

Inflection of *rā́jan-* “king” (masc.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	ātmā́	ātmā́nau	ātmā́naḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	ātmā́nam		ātmánaḥ
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	ātmánā	ātmábhyām	ātmábhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	ātmánē		ātmábhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	ātmánaḥ	ātmánōḥ	ātmánām
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive			
saptamī (7th) locative	ātmáni		ātmásu
sambōdhanam vocative	á́tman	ātmā́nau	ātmā́naḥ

Inflection of *ātmán-* “self” (masc.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	ātmā́	ātmā́nau	ātmā́naḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	ātmā́nam		**ātmánaḥ**
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	**ātmánā**	ātmábhyām	ātmábhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	**ātmánē**		ātmábhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	**ātmánaḥ**		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		**ātmánōḥ**	**ātmánām**
saptamī (7th) locative	**ātmáni**		ātmásu
sambōdhanam vocative	ā́tman	ātmā́nau	ātmā́naḥ

Inflection of *ātmán-* “self” (masc.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	nā́ma	nā́manī, nā́mnī	nā́māni
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative			
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	nā́mnā	nā́mabhyām	nā́mabhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	nā́mnē		nā́mabhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	nā́mnaḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		nā́mnōḥ	nā́mnām
saptamī (7th) locative	nā́mni, nā́mani		nā́masu
sambōdhanam vocative	nā́ma	nā́manī, nā́mnī	nā́māni

Inflection of *nā́man-* “name” (neut.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	nā́ma	**nā́mnī**, nā́manī	nā́māni
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative			
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	**nā́mnā**	nā́mabhyām	nā́mabhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	**nā́mnē**		nā́mabhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	**nā́mnaḥ**		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		**nā́mnōḥ**	**nā́mnām**
saptamī (7th) locative	**nā́mni**, nā́mani		nā́masu
sambōdhanam vocative	nā́ma	**nā́mnī**, nā́manī	nā́māni

Inflection of *nā́man-* “name” (neut.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	jánma	jánmanī	jánmāni
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative			
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	jánmanā	jánmabhyām	jánmabhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	jánmanē		jánmabhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	jánmanaḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		jánmanōḥ	jánmanām
saptamī (7th) locative	jánmani		jánmasu
sambōdhanam vocative	jánma	jánmanī	jánmāni

Inflection of *jánman-* “birth” (neut.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	jánma	**jánmanī**	jánmāni
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative			
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	**jánmanā**	jánmabhyām	jánmabhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	**jánmanē**		jánmabhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	**jánmanaḥ**		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		**jánmanōḥ**	**jánmanām**
saptamī (7th) locative	**jánmani**		jánmasu
sambōdhanam vocative	jánma	jánmanī	jánmāni

Inflection of *jánman-* “birth” (neut.)

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SUPER-WEAK STEMS

There are a few nouns that form a “super-weak” version of the stem, where both the first **and** the second syllable go into the zero grade:

Strong	**Weak (before C)**	**Weak (before V)**	**Meaning**
yúvān-	yúva-	yűn-	“youth”
śvā́n-	śvá-	śűn-	“dog”
maghávān-	maghávad-	maghő́n-	“Indra”

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	yúvān	yúvānau	yúvānaḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	yúvānam		yū́naḥ
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	yū́nā	yúvabhyām	yúvabhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	yū́nē		yúvabhyām
pañcamī (5th) ablative	yū́naḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		yū́nōḥ	yū́nām
saptamī (7th) locative	yū́ni		yúvasu
sambōdhanam vocative	yúvan	yúvānau	yúvānaḥ

Inflection of *yúvan-* “youth” (masc.)

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TO REMEMBER

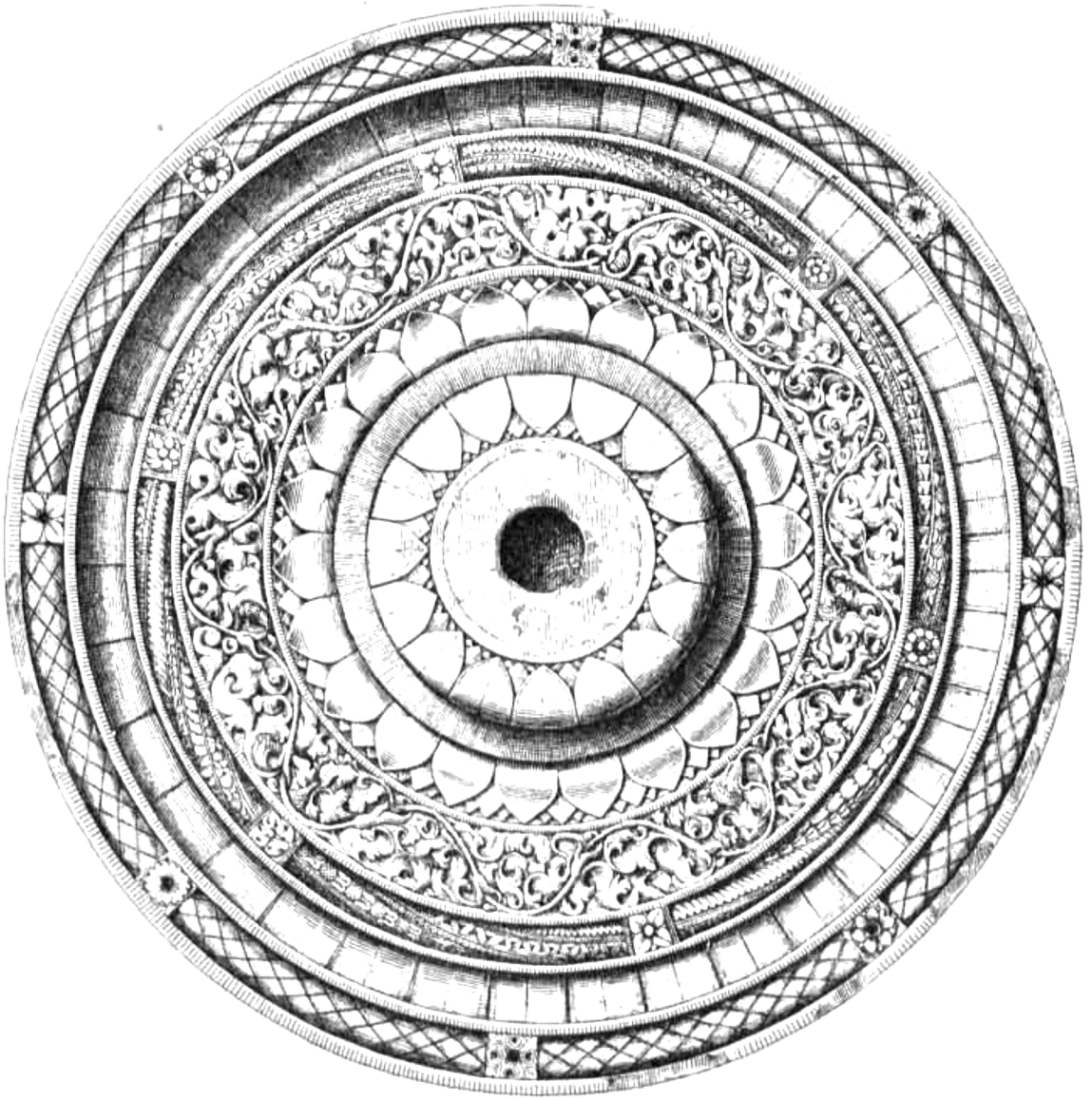
Note that *rājan-* becomes *rāja-* (i.e., an *a*-stem noun) when it comes at the end of a *tatpuruṣa* compound, e.g., *mahārāja-*.

TO REMEMBER

Speaking of compounds, remember that *bahuvrīhi* compounds can change the gender in which a word is inflected, so you can see forms such as:

- *sugṛhīta-nāmā* (masc.nom.sg.) “one whose name is taken with great respect”
- *bahu-janmānam* (masc.acc.sg.) “one who has undergone many births”

TO REMEMBER

There are no feminine nouns ending in *n*, but when you need a feminine form (for instance in a compound), you generally use *ī* on the weak stem:

- *rājñī* “queen”
- *sunāmnī* “well-named”